

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Docket Nos. 33188, 33190 & 35134

STATE OF IDAHO,)	2009 Unpublished Opinion No. 403
)	
Plaintiff-Respondent,)	Filed: March 31, 2009
)	
v.)	Stephen W. Kenyon, Clerk
)	
RONALD ANTHONY GILLISPIE,)	THIS IS AN UNPUBLISHED
)	OPINION AND SHALL NOT
Defendant-Appellant.)	BE CITED AS AUTHORITY
)	

Appeal from the District Court of the First Judicial District, State of Idaho, Bonner County. Hon. Steven C. Verby, District Judge.

Judgments of conviction and unified sentence of fifteen years, with a minimum period of confinement of ten years, for aggravated battery and consecutive unified sentence of ten years, with a minimum period of confinement of five years, for burglary, affirmed; orders denying I.C.R. 35 motions for reduction of sentences, affirmed.

Molly J. Huskey, State Appellate Public Defender; Heather M. Carlson, Deputy Appellate Public Defender, Boise, for appellant.

Hon. Lawrence G. Wasden, Attorney General; Lori A. Fleming, Deputy Attorney General, Boise, for respondent.

Before LANSING, Chief Judge; PERRY, Judge;
and GRATTON, Judge

PER CURIAM

Ronald Anthony Gillispie pled guilty to aggravated battery. I.C. §§ 18-903, 18-907. In exchange for his guilty plea, additional charges were dismissed. The district court sentenced Gillispie to a unified term of fifteen years, with a minimum period of confinement of ten years. Gillispie also pled guilty to burglary, I.C. § 18-1401. In exchange for this guilty plea, additional charges were also dismissed. Gillispie was sentenced to a unified term of ten years, with a minimum period of confinement of five years, to run consecutive to his aggravated battery

sentence. Gillispie filed I.C.R 35 motions for reduction of his sentences, which the district court denied. Gillispie appeals.

Sentencing is a matter for the trial court's discretion. Both our standard of review and the factors to be considered in evaluating the reasonableness of the sentence are well established. *See State v. Hernandez*, 121 Idaho 114, 117-18, 822 P.2d 1011, 1014-15 (Ct. App. 1991); *State v. Lopez*, 106 Idaho 447, 449-51, 680 P.2d 869, 871-73 (Ct. App. 1984); *State v. Toohill*, 103 Idaho 565, 568, 650 P.2d 707, 710 (Ct. App. 1982). When reviewing the length of a sentence, we consider the defendant's entire sentence. *State v. Oliver*, 144 Idaho 722, 726, 170 P.3d 387, 391 (2007). Applying these standards, and having reviewed the record in this case, we cannot say that the district court abused its discretion.

Next, we review whether the district court erred in denying Gillispie's Rule 35 motion. A motion for reduction of sentence under I.C.R. 35 is essentially a plea for leniency, addressed to the sound discretion of the court. *State v. Knighton*, 143 Idaho 318, 319, 144 P.3d 23, 24 (2006); *State v. Allbee*, 115 Idaho 845, 846, 771 P.2d 66, 67 (Ct. App. 1989). In presenting a Rule 35 motion, the defendant must show that the sentence is excessive in light of new or additional information subsequently provided to the district court in support of the motion. *State v. Huffman*, 144 Idaho 201, 203, 159 P.3d 838, 840 (2007). In conducting our review of the grant or denial of a Rule 35 motion, we consider the entire record and apply the same criteria used for determining the reasonableness of the original sentence. *State v. Forde*, 113 Idaho 21, 22, 740 P.2d 63, 64 (Ct. App. 1997); *Lopez*, 106 Idaho at 449-51, 680 P.2d at 871-73. Upon review of the record, we conclude no abuse of discretion has been shown.

Therefore, Gillispie's judgments of conviction and sentences and the district court's orders denying Gillispie's Rule 35 motions, are affirmed.